REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8582 —New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne ...	3146	580	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton; Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2262	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fearel, (1,833 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

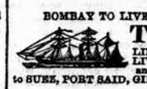
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	426	.....	...	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
VICTORIA	2730	676	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	to sail on	19th August.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	,,	30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	,,	11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL	to follow.	

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay,

or to

BINNY & Co., Madras.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Branksome Hall.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TWIST.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern—

Ex S.S. Clive.

H C	4441, 4459, 4445, 4467, 4461, 4451, 4440, 4435, 4469,	
C	4461, 4448, 4463, 4472, 4439, 4468, 4456, 4433, 4485, 4458,	
	4466, 4470, 4437, 4455, 4462, 4464, 4457, 4454, 4465, 4438	

20 bales water twist, No. 30s. damaged by salt water.

On account of whom it may concern—

3 bales damaged madapollams, 3 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Bhundarwadda Row, Mandvee.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of August 1876, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Khemjee Jeewa, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date 6th day of July 1875, and on account and risk of Mortgagor, Messrs. Fazulbhai Casumbhai Gangjee, Jafferbhai Casumbhai Gangjee, and Ally Mohomed Casumbhai Gangjee, the following valuable landed property, viz. :—

All those the four pieces or parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhundarwadda Row, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, fronting on the north side of the said Bhundarwadda Row, which the said pieces contains by admeasurement 887 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 564, 564, 565, and 565, the said messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and which the said pieces of land are bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Mohomud Rowjee, on the west by the property of Memon Jacaria, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the aforesaid Bhundarwadda Row, which said premises were formerly and are now in occupation of Mr. Noor Mohomud Rowjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome English built light Mail Phaeton by "Kinross and Sons," a light four seated open Carriage, a strong dog-cart, a pair of handsome Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses, a pair of well matched Bay Arab, sets of American single and double harness, &c., No. 130, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. A. Fenner, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, dinner, breakfast, and desert services, plated ware, such as dish covers, hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur, and egg frames, tea set, ice pitcher, round salvers, butter pot, set of spoons and forks, a pair fish knife and fork, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as round dining table for eight persons, handsome French side-board, dining-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, teapoys, a Tucker's plated double light hanging argand lamp, rich table ornaments, firstrate engravings, a large four-poss bedstead, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, dispense articles, cooking utensils, English ice box, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built mail phaeton by "Kinross and Sons" in excellent order.

A pair of handsome fast-trotting chesnut carriage horses.

A light four-seated open carriage.

A serviceable Bay Arab horse, quiet in double and single harness.

A Handsome black Arab horse, goes well in a dog cart, and has been ridden by a lady, age rising 6.

Sets of American double harness, hunting saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at B. B. and C. I. Railway Buildings, Parell.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Thomas James, Esq., the same consists of glass, plated and porcelainware, drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1876.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 10th August, 1876

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. JOSEPH BAKR PATERSON is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

J. H. LINCOLN will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by or the actions of CAROLINE LINCOLN, who left his protection five years ago.

9th August, 1876.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VEHAR WATER will be SHUT OFF TO-DAY from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,

Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS of RITTER & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, with GOODWILL and FURNITURE and all NEGATIVES has been SOLD and will be thoroughly reorganized and will be RE-OPENED shortly, under new management under a PARISIAN OPERATOR, and be carried on under the title,

"PHOTOGRAPHIC PARISIENNE,"

BOMBAY.

Rampart Row and Meadow Street, August 1876.

NOTICE.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION at POONA will be OPENED at the Council Hall under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR on the 25th instant.

The Exhibition will remain open from the 25th to the 37th inclusive, Sunday excepted. Single Tickets, not transferable, entitling to admission for the five days Rs. 2, procurable at the doors.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY the PUBLIC will be admitted at HALF-PRICE and SOLDIERS in uniform for FOUR ANNAS, payable at the doors.

The Exhibition will be CLOSED at 6 P. M. on the 30th instant.

By Order of the Committee,

AYRTON PULLAN Major,

Honorary Secretary, P. F. A. Exhibition.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet PAID their several CALLS on Shares held by them in the Company, that in the event of the same not being paid with interest accrued due thereon, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Church Gate Street, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of August, 1876, such shares will be LIABLE to be FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association; and if such forfeiture be made the Company notwithstanding such forfeiture WILL PROCEED AGAINST the PERSONS whose shares may have been forfeited for the recovery of the moneys due for such calls and interest in respect of such shares.—Dated 8th August 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE SHROFF hath contracted and agreed to SELL the hereditaments hereinunder described free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest whatever, to or in the said hereditament's and premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Trust, Gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Solicitor to the Purchaser at his Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 9th August 1876.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,

Solicitor for the Purchaser.

All that piece or parcel of LAND, situate and lying on the Cumballa Hill, admeasuring 2,885 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 675 and the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow thereon standing, situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the East and West by the properties of Hormusjee Jeevunjee Mistree, and on the North by the Gowalia Tank Road, and on the South by the property of the Parsee Panchayat, and which said hereditaments formerly were and are now in the possession of the said Hormusjee Bomanjee Shroff and his tenant Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK,

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for one Copy, One Anna.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £270,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, A LADY, proficient in English Literature, Music and Singing, to give instruction for TWO HOURS THREE TIMES A WEEK in a PARSEE FAMILY in the Fort. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Address "K.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

The

PAPYROGRAPH.

INVALUABLE FOR OFFICIAL, MERCANTILE, AND FOR GENERAL USE.

EASY, CHEAP, CLEANLY, AND RAPID IN EXECUTION, (SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.)

By This Process 500 or more Permanent Facsimile Impressions of

Circulars, Designs, Office Forms, Prices Current, Market Reports, Music Programmes, Menus, &c., &c.,

MAY BE RAPIDLY AND CHEAPLY

Printed in an Ordinary Copying Press.

The process is simple, economical, and cleanly, and may be easily worked by a Native Assistant.

The process is already in use in some hundreds of Public and Private Offices, including the INDIA OFFICE, the HORSE GUARDS the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, various Railways, Banks, &c., and has proved an undoubted success.

The Operations are very easily learnt, and are very cleanly. The Original Outlay is soon recouped to the purchaser by the saving in printers' and lithographers' bills, and where secrecy is required the process will be found invaluable.

No. 1.—QUARTO SIZE, 12 by 9½ inches, to fit a Quarto Copying Press, and to print both Quarto and Octavo sizes, with Ink, &c., complete, Chest, about 19 by 16 by 9 inches. Cash Rs. 54.

No. 2.—FOOLSCAP SIZE, 15 by 10 inches, to fit a Foolscap Copying Press, and to print Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, complete in a strong Chest. Cash Rs. 100.

The Cheap Popular Papyrograph.

This will be found useful when Octavo or Full-size Note (or any smaller size) is required to be printed; all the necessary materials for working the process are supplied in a specially fitted box.

This Set does not contain a Printing Slide, the Impressions being taken in a Printing Case. Cash Rs. 35.

The Materials supplied with the various Sets of the Papyrograph are calculated to last for a considerable time. Fresh Materials for re-furnishing, when the first supply is exhausted, may be obtained at a moderate cost.

Vienna Fancy Stationery.

THIS NEW FANCY STATIONERY is packed in Boxes containing One Quire of Note Paper with Illuminated Headings and Twenty-four Court-shaped Envelopes with Illuminated Seal Fancy.

Floral	Series	Albert size, per Box,	2	8	Animal	Series (colored)	Albert size, per Box, 3 0
Egyptian	,,	Letter size, ,,	3	0	Animal	,, (tinted)	Letter size, ,, 2 8
Chinese	,,	,, ,, ,,	3	12	Shell	,,	,, ,, ,, 2 8
Sporting	,,	Albert size, ,,	2	8	Grotesque	,,	Albert ,, ,, 2 8

PIANOFORTE HIRE AND PIANOFORTE TUNING.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a number of splendid 7 Octaves New Sympathetic Grand Squares, which S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to let out on hire on special terms, *inclusive of tuning*.

N.B.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Agents and Importers of the noted Sympathetic Piano.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year. S. ROSE & Co. have secured the services of an excellent Pianoforte Tuner from London.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle. CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint :—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	,,	35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED, AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT. BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,

WATCHMAKER.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5¾ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER, weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER, weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET, Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs.	a.	p.	Half-yearly. Rs.	a.	p.	Quarterly. Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market reopened yesterday after the holidays with greatly increased activity, the sales reaching the exceptional quantity of 20,000 bales, spot prices as quoted by Reuter showing an improvement of 1/16d. per lb. all round in Surats and Americans, although Bengal and Madras Cotton was unchanged. On the present level prices are 5/16d. per lb. up from the lowest point touched and the position is still strong and more in favour of higher than lower values.

From New York telegrams of Monday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅝ cents., an advance of ⅛, and November shipment at 11⅛, an advance of 1/16 cent. per lb.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are given as quiet but steady, prices being unaltered with the exception of an advance of 1⅛d. per piece in 45 inch Mulls and ¼d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist. Private telegrams, however, are somewhat stronger in tone, and from what we can learn there is no great pressure on the part of producers to effect sales.

The only change in the London General Produce Markets is a decline of 10s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil.

Consols yesterday were at 96⅝ and French Rentes at 106½, in both instances the same as on Saturday.

Reuter now confirms the notification which we heard through private sources on Monday, that during the interval prior to the 16th instant, tenders will be received for additional bills on India to the extent of £500,000 at a minimum of 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. As already pointed out there is little likelihood of this permission being availed of unless the rate of exchange undergoes a very material change in the interim, and if the notification is intended to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State in selling his bills, we cannot but think it utterly useless. Remitters to this side will most likely come to the conclusion that the measure is only adopted with the view of taking advantage of any temporary rise to place as large an amount as possible in anticipation of a probable decline, and as it now stands it would have been better had no such step been advertised.

Bar Silver in London was quoted by Reuter at 51¾d. per oz. yesterday, but we cannot learn that any purchases have been effected at the quotation.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet with only a small business doing. For this mail some of the Banks have come out as sellers at 1/16d. over yesterday's closing, but for future delivery rates are ⅛d. to 3/16d. lower, while there is decidedly more demand for private paper at a decline of 1/16d. per rupee. The position thus shown is evidently weak, and should Silver come lower from home, there are all the elements of a material decline apparent. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 7 11/16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7 15/16d.		"
Credits 3	" ...1s. 7 15/16d.	"
Documents 3	" ...1s. 8d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3/16 premium ; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is certainly quieter and rates tend in favour of buyers. Fours are Rs. 102 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅜ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombay have been sold at 44 per cent. premium, a decline of ¼ per cent. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is steady. Great Eastern have advanced Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit Rs. 15, and Sassoon Rs. 5 per share, while Colaba have declined Rs. 10 and Morarje Goculdass Rs. 5 per share.

Cotton continues very firm on the strength of the Liverpool advices and sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but European buyers still show little disposition to operate and such transactions as take place from day to day are of slight importance.

FREIGHTS are very dull with next to nothing doing. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £2 to £2-2-6 per ton and by sailing ship £1-17-6 to £2 per ton nominal.

PIECE GOODS are steady but not active. Transactions, as a rule, are restricted to small parcels of standard cloths, buyers only operating to meet their immediate wants. Prices are unchanged.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 5th August, 1876.

	Open, 430½ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,056	0	0
Merchandize	17,714	0	0
Other receipts	45	0	0
Telegraph	310	0	0
Total Rs.	56,125	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1875.

	Open 430½ Mil'es. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32, 08	0	0
Merchandize	24,387	0	0
Other receipts	68	0	0
Telegraph	362	0	0
Total Rs.	56,825	0	0
Decrease Rs.	700	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian mail steamer Australia, Captain Bozzon, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1,272 tons, Captain W. Robertson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,966 Indian maund salt and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. CALCUTTA, 547 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Dr. A. J. O'Brien and two deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain James Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wrothington three children and E. nurse. Mr. Mawbey, Mrs. Massan, and two native deck passengers for Suez.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, 1,125 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice 14th, Suez 23th July, and Aden 2nd, with the English Mails, 212 parcels of Post Office packets, and the following cargo :—423 packages cottons, 13 packages silk, 17 packages books, 1 case cement, 174 packages twist, 2 cases stationery and books, 970 bags pumice, 100 packages yarns, 74 packages woollens, 8 packages printing ink, 1 package, flannel, 4 packages canvas, 2 packages gold thread, 20 packages flour, 1 package rupees and notes, 14 packages specie, 1 case surgical instruments, 1 package gold coins, 54 packages cloves, 16 packages colours, 27 packages ivory, 1 package piece goods, 1 package false pearls, 15 packages samples, 2 packages paper, 5 packages saffron, 1 package wine, 30 packages gum, 2 packages cigars, 1 package coffee, 5 packages soap, 179 packages bar silver, 1 package watch and jewellery, and 84 packages parcels.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Venice, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	John Allan (s)	Hoare	Tuticorin.
	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s)	Napier	P. Gulf and Kurrachee.

The Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool, was entered outwards for loading yesterday.

The ship Jane Law, Robertson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
4	Socotra(s)	Bombay, July 13.
	Elphordo(s)	Aden, June 21.
5	Cathay (s)	Dundas, Southampton, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
4	Ethiopia (s)	.....	.....
	Sir J. Lawrence	.....	.....
	Busheer (s)	.....	.....
	Burmah (s)	.....	.....
	Bolton Abbey	.....	.....
	Sir Tot Moran	.....	.....
	Cambay	.....	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 22	Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.	
30	Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.	
July 1	Nasser, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.	
5	Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.	
6	Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.	
8	Gemstok, barque, Hall, from Tomatives.	
21	Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, from Cardiff.	
26	Surat, ss, Burne, from Southampton.	
26	Brambleye, ship, Cibbs, from Cardiff.	
26	Japan Captain, ss, DeSmidt, from Calcutta.	
27	Chybassa, ss, Cosens, from London.	
27	Napier, ss, Flint, from Foochow.	
28	Merkara, ss, Ballan ine, from Calcutta.	
28	Meikong, ss, Foache, from Marseilles.	
29	Yruruc Bat, ss, Mun ia, from Man ia.	
29	Bertha, ss, Harwood, from Bombay.	
29	Nagalia E., ss, Vaspie, from Berbara.	
29	Swiftaure, ship, Beadle, from Cardiff.	
30	Flintshire, ss, Reynolds, from Hankow.	
30	Thibet, ss, Eastley, from Shanghai.	
30	Renown, ss, Smith, from London.	
31	Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Amoy.	
31	Tanjore, ss, Hall, from Bombay.	
31	Alpha, ss, Le Primedy, from ...ewcastle.	
Aug. 1	Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.	
1	Vcorvaarts, ss, Roggen, from Amsterdam.	
1	Duplaix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.	
1	Peiho, ss, Melizan, from China.	
1	Albert, U. S. C., Hamain, from New York.	

DEPARTURES.

July 26	Surat, ss, Burne, for Bombay.	
27	Japan Captain, ss, DeSmidt, to Antwerp.	
27	Chybassa, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.	
27	Napier, ss, Flint, to London.	
29	Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, to Rajrawee.	
29	Merkara, ss, Ballantine to London.	
29	Meikong, ss, Foache, to China.	
30	Yruruc Pat, ss, Munitia, to Liverpool.	
30	Bertha, ss, Harwood, to Marseilles.	
30	Flintshire, ss, Reynolds to London.	
30	Thibet, ss, Pastley, to London.	
30	Renown, ss, Smith, to Bombay.	
Aug. 1	Oxfordshire, ss, Jones to New York.	
31	Tanjore, ss, Hall, to Venice.	
1	Vcorvaarts, ss, Roggen, to Batavia.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
Teazer, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.
Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Gemstok, barque, Hall, from Tomatives.
Brambleye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
Nagaliah E., ss, Vaspie, from Berbara.
Swiftsure, ship, Beadle from Cardiff.
Alpha ss, Le Premedy from Newcastle.
Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
Duplaix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Peiho, ss, Meinan, from China.
Albert, U. S. C., Hamain, from New York.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—9 cases tobacco clay pipes, Goolamally Sarafa'ly. Clive s—17 boxes tinned plates, Meyabhoy Tyebkhan. Branksome Hall s—6 cases hardware, Rustomjee Muncherjee.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton—14 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhina ; 25 cases matches, Abdoola'ly Dawoodkhan ; 62 cases slate pencils, Eabhoy Tyebally.

Surat s—101 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 2 cases bacon and hams, 1 case cheese 36 cases provisions, 12 cases soap, 1 case, hardware, 2 casks ink, and 12 cases whiskey, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Surat s—2 hogsheads sherry, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precursseurs—700 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co; 25 cases claret Eduljee Rustomjee and Co ; 20 cases champagne and 10 cases brandy, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—22 bales cotton, Kooleedass Doongersy.
Macedonia s—30 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 227 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 33 bales cotton, Guneshdass Buldewdass ; 50 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee.
Strathleven s—4 bags rice, W Nicol and Co ; 40 bales wool, Bhaujee Topun ; 194 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 77 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 2 0 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khattow ; 55 bales wool, K sowjee Poonja ; 35 bales hemp, Dyall Poonja ; 79 bales cotton. Peile and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 75 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolsedass ; 10 cases indigo, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magadala—60 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 80 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.
Napaul s—50 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Napaul s—4 boxes silver coin, Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Branksome Hall s—8,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Napaul s—158 cases tea, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail ; 4 bales skins, Fukeer Momed Munjee ; 11 bales skins, Pichoy Mercar Syed Momed and Co ; 18 bales hides and skins, Hasam Gowar ; 10 bales hides, Ebram Hajee Haroon ; 15 b-les hides, V R R M Cheety and Co ; 10 packages aniseed star, Cursondass Nensy ; 53 cwts gall, Essoofally Ebramjee ; 5 bales silk, Volkart Brothers ; 60 pieces E teeth, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·723
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·9
Minimum do. do	79·0
General Direction of wind	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	465
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	0·50 "
" " year	37·17 "

HIGH COURT.—10TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For further direction and Cost.

41-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Amerchund Lalljee vs Cooverjee Ludha—Tyabjee and Sayane.

LONG CAUSES

92-76—V Hurrychund Luxmeebai widow vs Ganneah Pandoo—Pillunker—Sharvrao P.

238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
471-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhaydass Huribhoy vs Goverdhundass Huribhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Thaeerdass.
272-76—Shapoorjee and Thaeerdass—Pranjeewundass Sowram vs Trobhovundass Doolubdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
286-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Mahomed Rowjee vs Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thaeerdass.
294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Muggonmall Ramcook—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Lard Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandihboy, for claimants.—Part heard.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin—Specially fixed.
565-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dhanjibhoy Bomonji & vs Navasbai and others—Prescott and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and E—Part heard
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Esse and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Laneley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandihbhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally and another vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Rosvy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai widow and others—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Blair, Col, Bombay 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Poona:

AUGUST 9.

Hay, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to join, from England.
Blair, Col, Bombay Comdt Mhairwarra Battalion, on leave, from Ajmere.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Montgomery, Maj General, Bombay Genl Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Hay, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mooltan.
O'Brien, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shiram Bhikajee Jadav, B A, Deputy Educational Inspr. Berar, to be Educational Inspr Hyderabad Assigned Dists, vice Mr F A H Elliot, transferred to Baroda.

The Revd J B Morewood, Chaplain of Morar, has obtained two months leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Revd K E Borrow, chaplain of Lucknow Cantonment, to be Chaplain of Morar, during the absence of the Reverend J B Morewood.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Messrs F R Mallet and C A Hacket, Assts in the Geological Survey of India, elected in the 1st and 2nd grades, respectively, from the date on which Mr W Theobald, Asst of the 1st grade, availed himself of the furlough granted to him in the Notification of this Dept, No 38, dated the 23rd March last, to the date on which Mr A B Wynne, Senior Asst in the 2nd grade, returned from furlough.

Mr A B Wynne, 2nd grade, Asst in the Geological Survey, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the date of his return from leave, vice Mr Theobald, on furlough.

Mr F Fedden, Asst in the 3rd grade, will act in the 2nd grade, vice Mr Wynne.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt W N Carey, H M's 21st Foot, to be Adjt, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, vice Capt Haleman.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, and Lt D W De Barry, 1st Asst Agent to the Gover Gen Central India, passed on the 10th July 1876 an examination in the Persian language, according to the tests prescribed in the Resolution of the Foreign Dept, No 541P, dated 17th March 1871, for officers in political employ.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

LT A T S A Rind, B I S C, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 3rd class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from the date he may avail himself of it, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt Thomas St Quintin Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations for 1868.

In continuation of G G O No 753, dated the 15th July 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G-G O No 1 of the 1st January 1876 :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Gordon Cavenagh, S C, ordinary pension £365, annuity £324-4, date of retirement 1st Aug 1876, to be paid in England.

Garrison Instruction Staff—Capt P C Story, 40th Foot, Garrison Instructor, to be Chief Garrison Instructor, vice Maj A S Cameron, 2nd Batn, 25th Foot, resigned, with effect from the date of embarkation at Bombay of the latter to rejoin his battalion in England.

Hyderabad Contingent—Maj R W Sartorius, V C, C M G, 1st Squadn Subn, 6th Bl Cavy, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl, vice Capt W A Lawrence, and during the absence on furlough in Europe of Maj C V Conway-Gordon, or until further orders.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of the N-W Provinces, No 490A, dated 18th July 1876, the services of Surgn Maj G B Hadow, late Offg Civil Surgn, Aligarh, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lt E Palmer, B I S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 41st (The Gwalior) Regt of N I, to be a Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 12th July 1876, to fill an existing vacancy.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lt-Genl C Troup, C B, Bengal Infantry, on the 19th March 1876, the name of Maj Genl G Ramsay, B I S C, is placed on the list of Lt-Gens, that of Col R A Doria, Mad Infty, is placed on the list of Maj Gens ; and that of Maj W Tweedie, B I S C, is pleased on the list of Lt-Co's on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :
Brevet—Capt Richard Graham Birch, B I Cavy, to be Major, from 20th March 1876, in succession to Lt Genl C Troup, C B, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jany 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col Jonathan Keer, B I S C, 26th July 1876.

The undermentioned Officer of the B I S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 28th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, 28th July 1876.

Capt Sydney Owen Graham, 6th Bl Lt Infantry, Qr Mr, 38th (The Agra) Regt of N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt H B Hanna, B I S C, Dep Asst Qr Mr Genl, date of arrival at Fort William, 27th July 1876.

Surgn-Maj Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, Medl Dept, Sanitary Comr, Punjab, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lt E C Lowse, 45th Foot, a candidate for the B I S C, to be Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, on probation, during the period Lt L T Bishop may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lt V C Tonnochy, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, a candidate for the B I S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Lt E B J Vaughan, appointed Offg 1st Wing Subn, 6th Punjab Infty.

H E the Gover Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Administration Medical Staff of H M's British Forces :—

Surgeon-Maj D J Doherty, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, to officiate with temporary rank as Depy Surgn Genl, Peshawur Circle, vice Depy-Surgn Genl H G English, on appointed Principal Medical Officer, Gibraltar.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the B I S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India—

Lt Charles Pulley, 26th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 3rd Goorkha (The Komaoon) Regt, 7th May 1875.

Lt Alexander Seton Abercromby Baird, B I S C, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 3rd class, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt A L Playfair, B I S C, date of arrival at Fort William, 21st July 1876.

Capt Mitchell Alexander Rowlandson, Madras S C, Asst Mily Accountant, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J R DeSilla, Asst Examiner, 1st grade (temporary rank), attached to the Office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 28th July 1876.

Mr F M ore, Depy Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the after noon of the 1st Aug 1876.

Mr T Lobb, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is transfer d to Hyderabad with the temporary rank of Ex Engr, 4th grade.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHEWELL—July 17th, at Ryde, of tubercular disease of the brain, Walter Franklin Hailes, the darling child of Major A. M. Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 19 months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CUMBERLEGE—August 7th, at Yeotmal, Berar, Aylmer Philip Prince Cumberlege, infant son of Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, aged 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALDER—July 18th, at Umballah Cantonment, the wife of Mr. Arthur C. Calder, F. W. Dept., of a son.
NORTON—August 3rd, at Midnapore, the wife of D. Norton, Esq., C. S., of a son.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

IF when Lord Lytton penned his minute upon the Fuller case his deliberate intention was to inflame Europeans and natives against each other, and thus to bring into prominence the want of sympathy between the races upon which Lord Salisbury has dilated for the second time to the young men of Cooper's Hill College, he could not have been more successful than he has been. His programme has been fulfilled to the letter. Everything has transpired as His Lordship had anticipated. A broad line of demarcation between his countrymen and the natives stands revealed in painful prominence, and a thorough bad feeling against the former has sprung into existence from end to end of India. We have not seen a single native paper dissent from Lord Lytton's impolitic minute, nor a single independent organ of English public opinion hesitate to condemn it for its injustice and serious political indiscretion. The native press have gone further. Encouraged by Lord Lytton's sentimentalism, they have departed from a deliberate review of the Fuller case. They have gone aside to assert that Englishmen are habitual tyrants upon poor natives, and to exhume from the past every decomposed case that could be tricked out by falsehood and cunning to look like a justification of this sweeping charge against the honour of Englishmen. In this Presidency we have had every Parsee and Mahratee paper making the Viceroy's minute a text for the vilification of Englishmen. They affect to praise Lord Lytton for his justice and philanthropy when in reality they are only proud of the opportunity of making His Lord ship's folly a scapegoat for the hatred they cherish in their hearts towards a race which has conferred upon them untold benefits, and which they dare not venture to do without however much they may revile it. In Bengal the abuse of Englishmen has been quite as rampant as it has been in Bombay. For the benefit of the native public, insinuations have been poured out against the good faith of those English medical men who report that natives who have been touched by Europeans and died have really been the victims of enlarged spleens. Insinuations have also been scattered broadcast against the honesty of English magistrates who have to try English offenders against the law. In fact, anything and everything that could be done to create bad feeling against Englishmen has been worked upon by the vernacular press. Facts are misrepresented and the vilest and most uncharitable opinions ventilated. Lord Lytton is the cause of it all, and we hope he is satisfied with his handiwork. He has raised up a spectre that it would have been infinitely wiser to have left alone. He has at the same time unconsciously proved that if there is a want of sympathy between Englishmen and natives the blame does not rest entirely with the former, and Lord Salisbury, before he delivers another diatribe against Englishmen in India, should carefully consider the results produced by the Viceroy's minute—results which show that the native press are not only willing but eager to take advantage of any blunder that will give them an outlet for their latent dislike of the members of the dominant race.

We have already published the particulars of the Fuller case, and shown that it would have been as reasonable, if the syce had fallen down accidentally before his master touched him, to have returned a verdict upon him of wilful suicide, as to accuse Mr. Fuller of murdering the man because he slapped him. Mr. Fuller has since published a statement in extenuation of his offence of pushing his syce ; but although he shows that he had just cause for being annoyed through the man's carelessness, his assertions do not materially affect the question at issue, which is, whether Lord Lytton performed the part of a wise statesman by making what was an accident pure and simple, over the *actual result* of which Mr. Fuller's action could have had no control, the occasion for issuing a minute which, on the face of it, was calculated not only to bring the administration of British justice in India into common disrepute, but to stir up bad feeling among natives against Englishmen in India as a class. He has now had ample leisure to see the mischief he has done. In this Presidency, the *Indu Prakash* has distinguished itself by abusing Mr. Fuller in particular and Englishmen in general. The Guzerattee press have followed the lead set by the Mahrattee journal. *Native Opinion* has published a long article under the significant title, "A New Outrage by an *Englishman*," and commencing with the statement that it is extremely pained to observe that there is no break in the long series of outrages committed by strong Europeans against weak and helpless natives. The worst part of this article is the opportunity which the editor has taken of putting a disgraceful colouring upon a melancholy occurrence which took place a short time ago in Guzerat. It will be remembered that Mr. Hall, Assistant Revenue Superintendent in Guzerat, shot three natives when he happened to be seized with a sudden fit of madness. Mr. Hall was tried at the Criminal Sessions of Bombay, and the medical evidence given, as well as the details of the case, left no doubt whatever that Mr. Hall had been the victim of insanity when he committed the deed. Mr. Hall was afterwards confined for a short time in the Colaba Asylum, and then sent home to an asylum in England, in which he is now confined. The editor of *Native Opinion* not only thinks fit to rake up this case, but chooses to insinuate that the judge and jury before whom Mr. Hall appeared did not do their duty honestly. In short, it is pretty evident that nothing would have given the amiable editor of *Native Opinion* more pleasure than seeing this unfortunate Englishman hanged. In order that we may not appear to be doing violence to this native paper's sentiments, we shall quote a portion of its remarks upon the Fuller case :—

> We are extremely pained to observe that there is no break in the long series of outrages committed by strong Europeans against weak and helpless natives. The most recent case is that of Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra, and not a common soldier like Macgrath. This man, a limb of the law, and expected to know something about assaults, so buffeted and struck his syce, for a slight dereliction of duty in joining him, that the syce died almost immediately. Our readers will not at all have been surprised to see that the culprit was let off with a slight fine as it is usually the case to ascribe murders of this kind to a rupture of the spleen, and when that will not do, to absolve the assassin on the simple plea of *non compos mentis* as happened in the case of the surveyor who deliberately aimed and shot several soware, was lodged for form's sake in the Colaba Asylum and then shipped to England at the cost of the Government, where he is now enjoying a pension for which he would otherwise have been obliged to work during a number of years.

After these remarks, *Native Opinion* (which, be it remembered, is one of the most influential vernacular prints in Bombay) asks if these "are the fruits of Christianity ?" and then proceeds to state that the Magistrate, "in order to make a show of justice," fined Mr. Fuller Rs. 30, that the High Court of the North-West Provinces "made no enquiry," and that the *assassin* is now as free as ever. Here there are two falsehoods, which can have been published with no other motive than that of deliberately inflaming the native community against Englishmen. In the first place, Mr. Fuller is not an assassin. The word "assassin" is so grossly misapplied by the native editor that we must look for another reason for its use by him than a mere display of ignorance which would disgrace even the greatest of the dunces who are now quarrelling with the Bombay Government about the education they are receiving in the Deccan College. That other reason is simply, we have no hesitation in saying, race malevolence. In the next place, it is not true that the High Court made no inquiry. It reviewed the Magistrate's decision in the case, and it was because it saw no reason to differ materially with that decision that Lord Lytton thought fit to rise superior to the law of the land and administer a rebuke to the judges who had come to that conclusion. We need not further refer to the abuse which is cast upon Europeans by this precious organ of native public opinion under the cloak of praising Lord Lytton's endeavours to adjust what it calls the "kind of justice administered to the Black and "the White." We have said enough to show the spirit in which Lord Lytton's Hudibrastic sentimental knight errantry has been received by the native press in Bombay. In Bengal, the native press are freely hinting that the medical evidence given by Europeans in such cases as the Fuller case is generally perjured. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, an ill-written sink of Baboo sedition at the best, openly exults over the charges which Lord Lytton has made against his countrymen. It opened its remarks about the Fuller case with the jubilant exclamation, "The cry is they come—still "they come ;" and then it went on to give a description of a Mr. Webster shooting down "half-a-dozen of innocent ryots," and being fined only a few hundred rupees. Although it says that this tale requires "official confirmation" before it can believe it, it does not shrink for a moment from publishing it ; its race malice is too strong to permit it to do that. The *Indian Mirror*, which is understood to be the property of that great Bengalee Reformer, Chunder Keshub Sen, states the Fuller case for its readers in the following manner :—"Mr. Fuller struck his "syce so violently as to cause his death,"—a manner which is inflammatory enough, notwithstanding that the editor must in his conscience have known that the assault was not violent, and that, as a contemporary has pointed out, assaults like the one committed by Mr. Fuller are disposed of every day in the Calcutta Police Court by the fine of a few rupees. The *Hindoo Patriot*, which is edited by a man, the Hon. Kristodas Pal, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, who is indebted for nearly all that he possesses to the British Government, makes no secret of its belief that English medical men and magistrates act dishonestly in cases in which Europeans are charged with offences against weak and innocent Hindoos. In its opinion the rampant Anglo-Saxon holds native life to be worth not more than that of a dog or a cat. In the following sentences the drift of its peculiar views is quite apparent :—

> It is remarkable that whenever the death of a poor native has ensued from the blows of a European, the excuse has generally been that it is Providence and not the assailant who is responsible for the accident. It is diseased spleen and nothing else. But how rarely such a *contretemps* takes place when one native beats another or when a native has been let off on such a plea. It is strange that the diseased spleen should be discovered only when the native dies from the effects of blows from a European. This is a physiological fact which our obtuse understanding cannot comprehend. Perhaps nature lays down one law when a native is the victim of an outrage from a brother native, and another law when he is the victim of an outrage from his European and Christian brother, just as some of our Magistrates lay down one law for the trial of the native and another law for that of the European offender.

The *Hindoo Patriot* is the most influential native paper in Bengal ; and these are the views respecting the administration of British justice which it disseminates far and wide !

We have, we think, given sufficient proof that the native press throughout the country have not discussed the Fuller case with anything like judicial calmness, but that they have, on the contrary, flown off at a tangent to indulge their hatred against Englishmen. The harm which Lord Lytton's minute has done to the good feeling between Englishmen and natives is so great that he will not be able to undo it during the whole career of his Viceroyalty. He has opened a raw sore which it will take years to cover over again with even the old false skin. He may have learned a sharp lesson of the danger of descending, with claptrap in his mouth, to canvass for popularity among any section of Her Majesty's subjects in India ; but his blunder has been so serious that we shall not be sorry if he in turn is reprimanded for his fol

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON CIVILIANS' GRIEVANCES.

ALLAHABAD, 9TH AUGUST.

The Allahabad paper this morning publishes the following telegram from

SIMLA, 7TH AUGUST.

The Government of India received by yesterday's mail (July 14) the Secretary of State's despatch on Civilians' grievances.

The arrangements sanctioned fall short of the confident expectations embodied in a recent letter circulated from Naini Tal. They may be summed up as follows:—In non-regulation provinces a limited number of military officers may retire on the terms of the General Order of the 1st January, in excess of the G. O. already sanctioned, the offer to include officers not within two years of Colonels' allowances, during the current year only.

Any Civilian concluding twenty years' service or more may retire on a pension proportioned to one thousand a year as his service to twenty-five years; the amount by which a pension so computed exceeds five hundred a year may be capitalised. This provision will possibly extend beyond the North-West Provinces.

Special allowances will be sanctioned for a period of five years only to Civilians suffering retardation, but no arrangement for giving specific salaries for length of service has been permitted. New districts have been sanctioned for the North-West Provinces, provided only that their creation lead to no increase in the cost of administration.

New appointments in all non-regulation commissions of the Punjab, Oudh and Central Provinces included, are reserved in future for Civilians on the same rules as apply to regulation provinces. The theory, that the old circulars of C. S. Commission pledge the Government, is emphatically repudiated.

To military officers in non-regulation districts the Secretary of State's despatch offers a bonus of one year's pay to seniors retiring.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.—OCCUPATION OF ZAITCHAR BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

The Turkish troops have occupied the fortress of Zaitchar, the Servians being in retreat.

General Tchernaieff's quarters are now at Chuprin.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult., *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 9TH AUGUST.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. Deccan, with the outward London mails of 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay to-day at 2 P.M.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-1¼.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7-1½.

40s Mule Twist ..... 0-9½.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 96⅝.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 106½

Bar Silver ..... 15⅝.

The Bank of England announces that during the interval prior to the 16th instant the Bank of England will receive tenders for additional Bills on India to the extent of £500,000 at a minimum of 1-8½.

Arrivals—Antrim and Macleod.

Departures—Vixen and Assyria.

WEATHER REPORTS.—9TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·83.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 83, barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 8·20 A.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5·9 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 7 cents.

WRITING to us on the day before the last mail left, a London correspondent mentions the conclusion of a remarkable Indian suit as follows:—"Yesterday (July 20) at the Judicial Committee judgment was given in the appeal and cross appeals Ray Narain Dass *vs.* Ray Narain Dass and others, which had occupied four days and in which there were more than twenty litigants in respect of upwards of £100,000 of property in India. There had been long litigation and the present appeals were from decrees made in 1871 by the High Court of Allahabad. Mr. Leith, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Cowie, Q. C., Mr. Doyne and Mr. C. W. Arathoon, were for the respective parties. The argument lasted nearly four sittings and at the conclusion Sir James Colville proceeded to give judgment. The result was that their Lordships dismissed the appeals and left the parties to pay their own costs. This case concluded the sittings for the hearing of appeals."

COLONEL H. R. C. MOYLE, who was lately in charge of the Victoria Gardens, was sued in the High Court on Tuesday last by Colonel W. C. Lester and Mr. J. E. Bodger, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the trustees appointed on behalf of his wife under an indenture dated 24th March 1873, to recover the arrears of monthly payments of Rs. 90 which he had covenanted to make for his wife's separate use, as well as the arrears of subscription he had covenanted to pay monthly in order to entitle his wife to a pension, derivable from the military fund, in the event of Colonel Moyle predeceasing his wife. The defendant admitted the arrears of the allowance for his wife to be due from December 1874, and as to the subscription to the fund he said he had discontinued it from April 1875, because he was told by the Secretary that he was simply throwing away his money, and that his wife, having been separated from him, could not benefit by it in the event of his death. As to the latter point, the Judge, Sir Charles Sargent, held that the defendant was quite mistaken, for his wife had never been legally separated from him by a decree of a Court, and that she was simply living apart from him by mutual consent. Rule 5, section 4, page 32 of the book of regulations of the fund referred only to widows of subscribers "legally" divorced or separated from their husbands, and not to a separation by mutual consent. Defendant put forward a plea that his wife had misbehaved, that he had separated from her since 1859, and that she was by reason of her misbehaviour entitled to no support from him. This imputation was repelled by the counsel for the plaintiffs as unfounded. It was stated that Rs. 630 were due for the arrears of monthly payments of Rs. 90, and Rs. 552 for those of the subscription to the military fund. The Judge told defendant he would have to pay the Rs. 630. As to the Rs. 552, his Lordship was not quite certain whether the plaintiffs could recover it without having themselves paid it; but he would consider the point before giving judgment. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

MANY Scotchmen in India will be sorry to hear of the death of Alexander Russel, who has for many years past edited the leading Scotch newspaper, the *Scotsman*, with great ability. He was a kindly, hard-headed, and remarkably shrewd Scot—a warm friend, or an enthusiastic enemy. He wrote clearly and vigorously, paying more attention to matter than to style; and no man could be more humorous upon occasion. Like John Bright and other distinguished politicians he was a keen fisher; and his book upon salmon is considered one of the best authorities extant upon the subject. In politics, he was a thorough-going Liberal, and his services to his party were considered of such value that last year the Reform Club did him the rare honour of electing him a member without ballot. He was a patriot to the backbone, and there was always something in his broad style of speech and bluff hearty manner which was thoroughly characteristic of a man who combined many of the healthiest characteristics of John Wilson and the Ettrick Shepherd. In Scotland he had many admirers, and in Edinburgh, at all events, with which he has been intimately associated for more than a quarter of a century, his death will be regarded a slittle less than a public calamity "Men of the Time" contains the following brief sketch of Mr. Russel's career:—

Alexander Russel, born in Edinburgh Dec. 10, 1814, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor, was intended for a printer, but changed his views, and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he became editor of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupar till the end of 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman*, as assistant to the late Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned, and Mr. Russel succeeded to the editorship. In politics he is a Whig of the Fox school. He has found time to contribute to various publications; among which may be mentioned the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Agricultural Complaint," was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Lord Jeffrey; and he had written on a variety of topics from statistics to salmon fishing, on which latter subject he has given valuable evidence before Committees of the Houses of Parliament. In 1875 he was unanimously elected a member of the Reform Club, by virtue of a special power entrusted to the committee, and which is intended to be used as a compliment to men who have rendered conspicuous service to the Liberal cause.

WE were the first—at all events, on this side of the world—to announce that, according to private Egyptian advices, the Khedive's forces had suffered a severe disaster at the hands of Prince John of Abyssinia. Shortly after our news reached England a semi-official contradiction was published, which those could believe who wished, but which we certainly did not. We now observe in the *World* the following paragraph in its monetary intelligence:—

The following letter has been sent to us by a city firm connected with the East, and is written by the agent of the firm at Suez. It confirms our account of the Egyptian 'victories' in Abyssinia. As the correspondent of a leading English journal receives 1,200*l.* per annum from the Khedive as a public functionary, we are not greatly surprised that his Highness should have so nearly succeeded in concealing the truth with regard to his army:

Suez, July 2, 1876.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acquaint you that the Egyptian steamer which arrived to-day from Massowah brought the news of the death of General Kirkham, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian army, who was made prisoner or surrendered himself to the Egyptians at the commencement of the war. General Kirkham died at Massowah, where he was kept since he gave himself up, on the 22nd ultimo; I have been unable to ascertain the cause of his death.

This steamer brought up also the American staff of the Egyptian army of invasion and the last batch of troops. Of the staff three have been wounded, and they informed me that so many were killed that the defeat as did the Egyptian in Abyssinia: they were almost annihilated in every encounter, and displayed the most abject terror before the enemy. The officers were worse than the men, and were invariably the first to lead a retreat.

At the battle of the 9th of March last the Egyptians fled precipitately before the enemy, who fell upon them and attacked the Egyptian cannon in the most determined and heroic manner possible; some of them armed simply with long poles which were attached a piece of iron in the shape of a large nail, whilst the Khedive's army were supplied with a large number of heavy guns and mitrailleuses: almost the whole of these have been lost, and the men who arrived to-day were all in tatters, and had received no pay since January. The Khedive, I hear, was beyond himself with rage as the news of each defeat arrived and has had some fifteen of the superior officers shot at Baulac (near Cairo) for cowardice displayed before the enemy in Abyssinia. Prince Hassan was taken prisoner, and heavily ransomed.

King John is, I learn, at Adwa, awaiting the Khedive's reply to his terms of peace. The surrender of the port of Massowah is, I believe, one of these; he also demands a very heavy indemnity.

I hope to be able to obtain more news from one of the American officers remaining here for a day or two, and will transmit it to you by next mail—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, (Signed)——.

To Messrs.——.

THE Viceroy is expected to return to-morrow to Simla from Narkunda, where His Excellency has been staying since the 1st inst.

SWINBURNE has concluded a tragedy, for the library, not the stage, and calls it *Elizabeth*. It is about half the length of *Bothwell*, and is said by the few who have heard passages from it to be full of beauty and power.

IT is stated in an English paper that the proposed new Indian bishopric, the seat of which will be at Lahore, will probably be conferred upon the Rev. Francis Baring, M.A., who has been for some time past labouring as a missionary in the Punjab, and is now in England. He is a son of the Bishop of Durham.

AT Wimbledon this year the Queen's prize has been won by Serjeant Pullmann, of the 2nd (South Middlesex) Rifles. At 800 yards, he made 23 marks; 900 yards, 28; and 1,000 yards, 23; total, 74 marks. The Rajah of Kolapore's Cup has been won by the Mother Country, which scored 568 against 544 by Canada.

IT is said that the penny papers in London are all losing money except the *Daily Telegraph*. Owing to the slackness of trade advertisements have fallen off, and as they are the sole support of the cheap press the losses are many. The *Times* prophesied something of this sort when the penny papers were first started.

GENERAL GARIBALDI has written the following letter to the Servians:—"My dear friends, in the name of oppressed peoples I thank you for your indefatigable devotion to the holy cause. To-day every generous soul in the world ought to contribute to the deliverance of the Christian Slavs from the horrible despotism of the Crescent. From Candia to the Pruth all peoples more or less oppressed must shake off the criminal yoke of the yataghan. My heart is with you and all other valorous souls that join in the holy crusade."

LORD H. LENNOX was compelled to resign his office of First Commissioner of Works on account of his connection with the Lisbon Tramways Company. He said he had been induced to join the Company by the Duc de Saldanha, that he received 100 shares to qualify him as a director and returned 50 of them; and subsequently purchased 300 with his own money. The scandal that the failure of this Company caused has been very injurious to Lord Lennox, who has lost his money, also a fine public appointment and damaged his reputation at the same time.

THE *Pioneer* professes to "have ascertained positively that the passage in the Financial Resolution published at Simla on Saturday, relating to economy in Extraordinary Public Works does not apply to the expenditure of the current year. Former resolutions recognizing the necessity of leaving this intact, remain in force." But why, we may ask, does not the resolution say so? There is no ambiguity in it and such an important statement as this, which the *Pioneer* makes, requires higher authority than our contemporary possesses before it be generally credited. The resolution says, "The Governor General in Council has resolved, for the present, largely to reduce the expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works."

DEPUTATIONS from Inverness, Dingwall, and Wick waited upon Sir Salar Jung at Dunrobin Castle on Saturday (July 8) and were introduced by the Duke of Sutherland. Sir Salar, in reply, expressed pleasure with his visit to Scotland and his surprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witnessed. With regard to a compliment paid him for his conduct during the Mutiny, he said he had only done his duty towards a faithful ally. On the proposal of the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Salar's health was drunk amidst loud applause. On Sunday evening Sir Salar Jung and suite arrived in Edinburgh, having travelled from Golspie by a special train, and went to the Douglas Hotel. They spent the following day in Edinburgh, and then returned to the South. The presentation of the honorary degree of D.C.L. to Sir Salar Jung was to take place at Oxford on the 24th July.

HER Majesty's ship Himalaya met with an accident on the night of the 13th July. The ship with 1,250 men, composed of the North Cork and South Cork militia regiments, was passing St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight, on her way from Queenstown for Portsmouth, when she was fouled by the Spanish barque Francisca. The collision was sufficient to awaken and alarm all the men, but in a few seconds the troops fell in on deck in the most perfect order, maintaining complete silence. The damage done to the troopship was found to be slight, but the barque lost her bowsprit and some gear, and was taken in tow by the Himalaya to Spithead. Fortunately, the night was calm. Captain Grant, in command of the Himalaya, expressed himself highly gratified with the conduct of the two militia regiments in very trying circumstances, which, fortunately, only tested their discipline and courage.

REUTER'S agent in Bombay thought the reading of Bishop Mylne's letter in the Churches of Bombay on Sunday evening last a matter of some importance, for he sent a summary of the letter by telegram that night to the papers in Calcutta, Madras and some other places. The *Madras Mail* of Monday makes the following remarks on the letter:—"A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed by Bishop Mylne of Bombay, and Bishop Coplestone of Colombo; and the former caused a letter of his referring to the fact to be read in the Bombay Churches yesterday evening. Lord Salisbury, who is credited with the selection of the two young prelates aforesaid, will shortly be enabled to appoint similar men as Bishops of Calcutta, of the Punjab and of Rangoon. Two, not to speak of five Mylnes, or Coplestones, may do woeful injury to Christianity in the East. It is some consolation to know," adds our contemporary, "that Bishop Gell has not the remotest idea of retiring so long as his health keeps good, or of exchanging Madras for Calcutta."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd August 1876, that in Madras the fall of rain has been scanty in the northern and central districts, and prospects have not improved. In Mysore there has been slight but beneficial rain throughout the province. In Bombay good rain has fallen in most districts, but more is required in Khandesh, most of the Deccan districts, Kulladghee, and part of Dharwar. In Sind the river is high, canals full, and prospects good. In the Central Provinces there has been generally abundant rain but more is wanted in Bhandara and Nagpore. More rain is required in Berar. The falls throughout Central India and Rajpootana have been good. In Bengal favourable rain has fallen, except in Behar, where it is still insufficient in some districts; prospects are excellent in Bengal proper: in Behar the transplantation of the winter rice is backward, but other crops are good. Copious rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and prospects are favourable.

THE English papers announce the death, on Sunday, July 9, at Acton, of Mr. Patrick Gordon, the editor of the *Athenæum and Daily News* of Madras. Mr. Gordon was born in Aberdeenshire in 1845, and was the third but elder surviving son of Mr. Gordon of Buthlam in that county. He was educated at Harrow, and was subsequently prepared for the Royal Artillery. But on his elder brother obtaining a commission in the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), he gave up his intention of joining the army, and went out to India in September 1863 as a coffee planter. The education he had received, however, led him gradually to take a deep interest in Indian public affairs. He at once began writing for the press, and in 1873 became editor of the *Athenæum and Daily News* of Madras, and held the appointment until his fatal illness obliged him to come home in May last. He was at once seen by Sir Joseph Fayrer, but his disease was beyond remedy, and he died in peace a few weeks after reaching his parents' house, of exhaustion, his end being hastened by the great heat which prevailed last week. He now rests in Kensal Green Cemetery. He will be mourned by many in Madras as well as at home; and the loss of so accomplished and cultivated a *confrère* will be felt and deplored by the Indian press generally.

THE subjoined extract, which we take from the letter of the Vienna correspondent of the *Economist*, shows that in some quarters the great fall in silver is beginning to work its own cure. Once this is seen by those who have been speculatively helping to depress the price we shall not improbably witness a sharp rebound:—

The premium on gold, amounting to 13½, at the close of the year 1875, has now risen as high as 30 per cent.; that is to say, 1 per cent. higher than it went up in the very first moments of terror subsequent to the battle of Koniggratz ten years ago. This circumstance has brought on quite a revolution in business, the commencement of which we mentioned in our last. Silver effects, of course, sink immensely, while, on the other hand, export is very much favoured. Thus Hungary exports such quantities of corn (specially Turkish corn) to England that the railways cannot get cars enough to convey it. Last Firday 100,000 cwt. of sugar were sold here for London, a thing rendered possible only by the rate of exchange. Both the price of conveyance and the profit are obtained by the reimbursement of the tax, which is repaid by the State at the frontier, and which amounts to 4½ gulden per cwt. The business of a single day thus caused the State a loss of 450,000 gulden. It is subsequent to the discovery already mentioned that in the instance of sugar the State repays a more tax than is paid to it, that an order has been announced which is to raise the income from the tax by five million gulden a year. The Austrian and Hungarian sugar manufacturers held an assembly at Brünn the day before yesterday, in which they agreed to protest loudly against this innovation. One firm threatened that if the order were not recalled it would acquire 1,000 oxen and fatten them with the turnips intended for the fabrication of sugar; another threatened to cease manufacturing altogether. We do not, however, believe that any of these threats will be really carried out. Austrian sugar manufacture is of no mean importance, as the export of 1875 alone suffices to show us. 700,000 cwt. of refined sugar and 900,000 cwt. raw sugar were exported during the course of that year, amounting to a value of more than 20 million gulden.

THE total number of Mahomedans in British territory in India, according to the great census of 1871-72, was 40,882,537, and it is considered by those best qualified to judge that even this represented an under estimate. In all probability therefore, taking into account the Mahomedans in native States, there are not fewer than 50,000,000 Mahomedans over whom we exercise more or less direct control in India. They are divided, as elsewhere, into Shias and Sunnis, but the proportion of the two sects is not given. The distribution is as follows:—Bengal, 19,553,831; Punjab, 9,337,685; North-West Provinces, 4,189,348; Bombay, 2,870,450; Madras, 1,857,857; Oude, 1,197,704; Assam, 1,104,601; Central Provinces, 233,247; Mysore, 208,991; Berar, 154,951; British Burma, 99,846; Ajmere, 62,722; Coorg, 11,304: total, 40,882,537. These figures are greatly in excess of any estimate which had been framed in anticipation of the results of the census. The most surprising facts were that they numbered more than 20,000,000 in Bengal and Assam together, and that in some districts they formed 80 per cent. of the population. There seems little reason to doubt that the Mahomedans have gained ground far more rapidly among the Hindoos under our rule than they did in the days of their own supremacy, and there is nothing to show that the rate of their advance in this direction has slackened during the last four years. It is remarkable that there are only 896,658 Christians in our Eastern Empire.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* remarks as follows on the accident to the Thunderer:—"The terrible accident on board the Thunderer adds another anxiety to the many which surround the question of the efficiency of our navy. Whenever the next war breaks out the ironclad fleet will go into its first action with unsolved problems surrounding it on every side. The sinking of the Vanguard showed that the divison of responsibility consequent on recent developments in naval science had not improved the readiness and accuracy of our seamanship, and now this explosion in a perfectly new ship shows how true it is that in these "floating factories" a sailor's foes may be those of his own household. It is stated that when a ship is making her runs on the measured mile the engines are subjected to severer tests than are likely to be imposed again under any circumstances. This assurance, however, fails to convey much comfort for the accident of last week. In the first place it is difficult to lay down beforehand to what severity of trial a ship may be exposed under the pressure of a hotly contested action. In the second place the Thunderer had only just started on her trial, and had not got up her full speed. It seems strange that the boilers of an ironclad cannot be tested before being put on board in such a way as to make such an accident as that of last week impossible. That parts of the machinery should be found unequal to move a ship at the required speed is intelligible enough, because in this case the realt depends on a relation which is established for the first time on the trial trip. But that parts of the machinery shou'd themselves be defective seems to imply a want of care in the examination of it before it is fixed into its place. Apart from the horrible loss and suffering of such an explosion, its results, supposing it to happen at a critical moment in an engagement, might be so disastrous that the inquiry into the circumstances cannot be too careful and minute."

THE subjoined letter from the manager of the London agency of the Deutsche Bank, which has been written, as stated, at the special request and authority of the German Government, but denied afterwards by that Government, contradicts certain statements which have appeared of late with reference to the silver question. It ought to do a good deal towards allaying the panic now prevailing in the silver market:—

"53 Old Broad-street, E. C., London, July 15.

"Sir,—Various London papers having in recent articles on the silver question intimated that large quantities of the metal would or might be put on the market by Germany, I herewith take the liberty of addressing you a few lines on the subject.

"In one paper the stock of German silver has been alluded to as consisting of many millions sterling, in another it has been stated that the German Government intended to put ever so many hundred tons on the market every month, while the English correspondent of some Frankfort paper has asserted that the German Government had attempted, without success, to force sales in London at the recent reduced prices.

"As representative of the institution through whose medium the German sales in London and the East have been effected up to the present time, and at the special request and by authority of the German Government, I herewith beg to contradict in the most formal manner the foregoing statements as being altogether erroneous, imaginary, and contrary to the facts of the case.

"The sales which have taken place represent on an average, two to three millions sterling per annum only, which is the best proof of the moderation with which they have been accomplished. No exaggerated amounts have ever been forced on the market; on the contrary, the Government have proceeded with so much discretion in the matter that much less has been realized than might have been done if the sales had been pressed with more persistence.

"Far from attempting sales at the recent very low quotations, large offers at these rates from would-be buyers have been refused, the Government seeing no necessity for submitting to panic prices.

"How much silver Germany may have to sell eventually cannot be known before the withdrawal of the thaler currency is terminated. The estimates vary from eight to 20 millions sterling, or more, according to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the subject, before whom when, giving my evidence, I stated the reasons why I am convinced that the lowest amount is likely to prove nearest the mark; to which I may now add that the most competent heads of departments at the Imperial Chancellery in Berlin estimate the eventual surplus at 7½ millions sterling, or even less, if as is quite possible, the new silver coinage should be issued to a larger extent than 10s. per head of the population, the amount originally fixed.

"The present available stock of German silver does not exceed £300,000 to £400,000, and is not likely at any time to accumulate excessively, as the old silver coinage is being retired but very slowly.—"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(for the Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.)

"G. PIETSCH, Manager."

MR. DISRAELI, in his speech in the House of Commons on the 17th July referring to the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria, was able to state that a good deal of exaggeration could be traced in the reports. A telegram from London, however, in our yesterday's issue stated that Mr. W. Baring, Secretary to the Legation at Constantinople, who had been despatched to make special enquiries into the truth of the reports, had confirmed the correctness of them and had estimated that no less than 12,000 persons had perished. The following are the telegrams referred to by Mr. Disraeli. He said:—I will now proceed to read the further statements which were made by the *Daily News* before we recently communicated with Sir H. Elliot. After the two long communications to which I have been referring there appeared the following telegram:—

"(By Submarine Telegraph.)

"(From Our Own Correspondent.)

"Paris, Sunday Night. July 16th.

"A Vienna telegram, dated this day, published by the *Courrier de France*, says:—

"'A horrible massacre of Christians, lasting two days, has just occurred at Gabrovo and the surrounding villages. There were upwards of 10,000 victims. The Turk sent from Constantinople to direct the slaughter is Ibrahim Bey.'"

On the 13th of July Lord Derby wrote to Sir H. Elliot as follows:—

"Foreign Office, July 13, 1876.

"I transmit to your Excellency a further extract from the *Daily News*, reporting that in the district of Tatar-bazardick cartloads of the heads of murdered women and children are now boastfully paraded as their revenge after each defeat. It is, moreover, affirmed that Bulgarian women are now sold publicly in the streets. Her Majesty's Government are waiting to receive intelligence from your Excellency as to the truth of these reports."

The enclosure in the letter was as follows:—

"Belgrade, Tuesday night.

"In the Tatarbazardick district in Bulgaria the Bashi-Bazouks have, it is said, boastfully paraded cartloads of heads of murdered women and children. These exhibitions are their revenge after each defeat. Young women are now, it is affirmed, regular articles of traffic, being sold publicly in the villages by the Tartars and the Turks."

There was one more telegram which appeared in the *Daily News* of the 13th July, and Lord Derby at once telegraphed to Sir H. Elliot as follows:—

"Foreign Office, July 13, 1876. 3·40 P.M.

"The following appears in the *Daily News* of to-day:—

"'Belgrade, Tuesday Night.

"'In the Tatarbazardick district in Bulgaria the Bashi-Bazouks have, it is said, boastfully paraded cartloads of heads of murdered women and children. These exhibitions are their revenge after each defeat. Young women are now, it is affirmed, regular articles of traffic, being sold publicly in the villages by the Tartars and the Turks.'

"It is very important that Her Majesty's Government should be able to reply to the inquiries made in Parliament about these and similar statements of atrocities. Inquire by telegraph of the Consule, and report as soon as you can."

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Thomas Prior, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court; and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.—The decision of the Magistrate in this case was given yesterday, but owing to pressure of other matter we defer publication of it till to-morrow. The defendants were fined Rs. 50.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturdy, 5th August, was 58 feet 9 tenths; total rainfall up to date 46 inches 31 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet; total rainfall 45 inches 67 cents.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—An Iranee Parsee, named Namdar Nusseeb, a sherbut shopkeeper on the Bbendy Bazaar Road, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police, charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Abboo Bakur *alias* Nawab Sahib, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of gold ornaments, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 108, belonging to Shaik Nawaz Shaik Meer.

CHEATING AND ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—The Portuguese, named Angelino Valladares, was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the Court of Petty Sessions which is to be held this day, on two separate charges preferred against him by a Marwarree money-lender, named Ramwullub Ghasiram, first with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the said complainant to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 450 on or about the 1st May last; secondly, with attempting to cheat and thereby dishonestly inducing the aforesaid complainant to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 240 on the 2nd instant. The circumstances of this case have appeared in our issue of the 7th instant.

A FRACAS AMONGST THE MUTTON BUTCHERS OF THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—A somewhat serious disturbance took place at the Crawford Market amongst the mutton butchers on Tuesday morning, and but for the timely appearance of the police on the scene at the outset, it might have terminated with bloodshed. However, sticks were used most freely, but knives were in the hands of the combatants but were not used. The row appears to have originated through the new comers (butchers of the Pathan caste) setting up in opposition with the old standing butchers of the market or Konknee butchers. The principal offenders were arrested—namely, Yar Khan Ahmed Khan, Meer Ahmed Mahomed, Sheriat Jan Mahomed and Ahmed Khan Sultan, and were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with assaulting Mahomed Yar Mahomed, the man upon whom the attack was made at first by the assailants, the accused parties. Upon the evidence adduced His Worship adjudged the whole of the prisoners guilty and sentenced prisoner No. 1 to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, prisoner No. 2 to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively. Mr. Ardaseer Bazonjee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patell for the defence.

ASSAULT AT THE ADELPHI HOTEL.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on behalf of Cowasjee Pallonjee, the son of the late Mr. Pallonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, and also on behalf of Dorabjee Muncherjee and Manockjee Dorabjee, the father-in-law and brother-in-law of Cowasjee Pallonjee, and obtained summonses against Sorabjee Cursetjee Pattigaria, Ruttonjee Rustonjee Rana and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Pastagia for assaulting Cowasjee Pallonjee; against Sorabjee Bomonjee Butler, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Pastagia and Rattonjee Bazonjee, an hotel servant, for assaulting Dorabjee Muncherjee; and against Manockjee Sorabjee Marker and Pallonjee Pestonjee Balliwalla, for assaulting Manockjee Dorabjee. Mr. Payne stated that the assault was committed on his three clients on Saturday, the 5th instant, which from the facts hereafter to be put forward appears to have originated from a family dispute respecting a certain paper or power of attorney which is in possession of one of the accused, Sorabjee Cursetjee Pattigaria, of the Royal Hotel, Fort, relating to the estate of the late Mr. Pallonjee, and which his client, Cowasjee Pallonjee, as a matter of right desires to dispossess Sorabjee Cursetjee Pattigaria. Regarding this paper he (Mr. Payne) advised his client to file his suit in a civil court. However on discussing this matter at the Adelphi Hotel on Saturday last, a regular fracas ensued and his clients were severely handled by the accused parties—so much so that his client Cowasjee Pallonjee was refused a carriage from the hotel to convey his wife home, so that he had to convey her in a hack buggy. The summonses were made returnable on the 16th inst.

A HINT TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND ITS BRETHREN.—A good many of the Indian newspapers fill up their columns with long, confused and unintelligible appeals to the Supreme Government from a person calling herself Jebanbai Sabeb Gaekwar, of Baroda. The appeals are evidently written by some half educated person, in Baboo English, and whatever the merits of the case, we cannot understand our contemporaries publishing in large print such rubbish to the disgust of their readers. If the lumber was put into the advertisement columns and duly paid for we could understand it.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

H. E.'S NEXT DINNER PARTY.—His Excellency the Governor has sent out invitations for a dinner party at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Wednesday next.—*Deccan Herald*, 9th Aug.

NO RAIN.—We regret to hear that there has been no rain as yet at Sholapore. The first crops in the Sholapore districts are all ruined for want of rain; and there is no district in which cholera does not more or less prevail. We trust that rain may soon visit these unhappy districts.—*Id.*

IT'S ALL THE SAME IN THE END.—The important resolution of the Government of India on the Silver Question is too long for insertion in our columns, but an abstract of the action of Government on the financial question will be found among our telegrams from the Bombay papers. The resolution attributes the change in the value of the currency to the rapid fall in the value of silver in relation to gold.—*Id.*

OUR WEATHER.—We have had very pleasant weather for more than a week past. The Camp and City are becoming much more healthy, and we hope soon to be able to state that there is no prevailing sickness at this station. Dysentery and fever have been the chief ailments of late; but we trust the worst is past now. Those who desire to enjoy Poona have two months of delightful weather before them now. The mornings are especially delightful, and riders and walkers are beginning to come out early enough to have a good canter or walk before going to badminton and lawn tennis. Every one seems more cheerful and to reflect the brightness of the weather. The country around Poona is very charming, and the cultivators in our own immediate neighbourhood have nothing to complain about. All the crops are healthy and promising.—*Id.*

THE GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL TO-NIGHT.

WE would remind our readers that to-night at 9 o'clock the Glee Society's Concert takes place. The programme has been published and doubtless duly studied. We may fairly anticipate that the Concert this evening will be a very popular one, and that the Town Hall will be crowded in every part.

A MUTUAL SEPARATION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LESTER AND MR. J. E. BODGER *VS.* COLONEL H. R. C. MOYLE.

AT the High Court on Tuesday evening last, the above case was heard before Sir Charles Sargent. The plaintiffs are the trustees appointed on behalf of Mary Agnes Harriet Moyle, the wife of the defendant, who has been living separate from him under a deed of separation executed between them, by which the defendant agreed to make certain monthly payments on her behalf. The suit had been brought by the trustees to enforce those payments, which the defendant had discontinued. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant appeared in person.

The plaint stated that, by an indenture dated 24th March 1873, made between the defendant of the first part, his wife of the second part, and the plaintiffs of the third part, after providing that Mrs. Moyle should be at liberty to live separate from him, the defendant covenanted with the plaintiffs that he would pay every month to the plaintiffs, as trustees, for the separate use of his wife, Rs. 90 until he should come into receipt of a pension in excess of £432 per annum, and from and after that date Rs. 145 by like equal monthly payments. Defendant further covenanted that he would, during the joint lives of himself and his wife, pay as the same should become due the subscription necessary for keeping on foot the right of his wife to participate in the pension derivable from the military and Lord Clive's funds in the event of the defendant predeceasing her. For some time after the execution of the indenture, defendant paid the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 90 a month, but since December 1874 had made no such payments, and there were now due Rs. 630 on account. On the 7th April 1875, defendant wrote to Lieut. Colonel Lester, one of the plaintiffs, intimating his intention of discontinuing the subscription to the abovementioned funds in breach of his covenant. He had not paid the subscription (Rs. 34-8-0) since the month of April 1875. The plaintiffs prayed:—(a.) That the defendant may be ordered to pay the subscription that may be necessary for keeping on foot the right of Mrs. Moyle to participate in the pension derivable from the military and Lord Clive's funds, and to pay any arrears of subscription which may now be due. (b.) That if by reason of the failure of the defendant to pay the said subscription the right of Mrs. Moyle to the pension has become forfeited, the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs such sum by way of damages the Court may deem just. (c.) That the defendant may be decreed to pay the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 630 and further monthly sums of Rs. 90 for the maintenance of his wife, &c.

The defendant handed in to his Lordship a written defence, of which, however, no copy had been furnished to the plaintiffs.

The Judge—Why cannot your wife derive any benefit from the military fund?

Colonel Moyle—There is a rule to that effect. The secretary to the fund wrote to me that there was no use my subscribing to the fund and throwing my money away, as my wife could derive no benefit from it, being separated from me.

The Judge—That means separated by a decree of the Court—a legal separation; but there has been no such decree in your case.

Colonel Moyle—I don't know. I am told by the secretary there is no use my subscribing to the fund. I am willing to subscribe if my wife can get any benefit from it.

The Judge—It must be only under a decree of the Court for separation. What is the amount of the loan?

Colonel Moyle—Between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000.

The Judge—What does it save you a month?

Colonel Moyle—From Rs. 100 to Rs. 103. It is impossible to allow her Rs. 90 a month. I cannot live on Rs. 100 a month, having three children to support.

The Judge—Where are the children?

Colonel Moyle—With me in Bombay.

The Judge—Has your wife no children with her?

Colonel Moyle—No.

The Judge—You were in charge of the Victoria Gardens lately?

Colonel Moyle—Yes.

Mr. Kirkpatrick—We have not seen the statement handed in by the defendant.

Colonel Moyle—I get only Rs. 190 to Rs. 193 a month. I am paid by the day. Rs. 100 are deducted by Government for the military fund.

The Judge—That is what he says. He gets Rs. 290 a month, out of which Government deduct Rs. 100 on account of the loan, which is yet Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000; and that about Rs. 100 remain to him now, and he has to support himself and three children. He was in receipt of Rs. 1,

LORD DERBY ON TURKEY AND INDIA.

(*Times*, July 15.)

AFTER Lord Derby had given his reply to the deputation headed by Mr. John Bright and had explained British policy in the East, which we published last week, he received a deputation from the League in Aid of the Christians in Turkey. The following are among those who took part in this smaller deputation :—The Earl of Morton, Sir Thomas Bazley, M. P., Messrs Samuel Morley, M. P., Jacob Bright, M. P., C. J. Monk, M. P., J. W. Pease, M. P., E. Jenkins, M. P., E. Collins, M. P., P. A. Taylor, M. P., Henry Richard, M. P., J. S. Wright, and J. Lewis Farley, and the Hon. Auberon Herbert.

Mr. Farley read the following memorial signed in the name of the League by Lord Russell :—

"Twenty years have passed since the Treaty of Paris guaranteed the 'integrity of the Ottoman Empire,' and since the Hatt-y-Humayoum of 1856 proclaimed the equality before the law, irrespective of nationality or religion, of all the subjects of the Porte. During these 20 years the Government of the Sultan has been free from foreign interference, and has been supported financially to the extent of two hundred million ster. ling. At the present moment, however, it is acknowledged that the 'integrity of the Ottoman Empired' is a defusion, and the support given by England has only resulted in bringing misery and want into many English homes, and in riveting the chains of slavery more firmly round the necks of the Christian subjects of the Porte, 'Turkey' and 'the Turks' are not synonymous terms, for Turkey is an Empire inhabited by many races professing different religious creeds. If England had given her support to Turkey, there would have been no just cause of complaint, as in that case the interests of all her peoples would have been equally considered. But, in giving support to the Turks, England has upheld the dominance of the ruling race, who are in a minority, and subjected the Christians, who are the majority, to a cruel and revolting despotism, which is a disgrace to the civilization of our age, and has at length driven its victims to take up arms in defence of their homes, their honour, and their lives. During the past 20 years reforms have been repeatedly promulgated by the Porte, but the Imperial edicts promising equal right to the Christians remain to this day without effect. It could not be otherwise, as the religious and social doctrines of Islamism are in total contradiction to the principles of Christianity, and the application of the same *regime* to the two creeds is utterly impracticable. The Mahomedan law, founded as it is exclusively on the Koran, is unalterable and inviolable, and its dogmas are altogether opposed to the civil and religious equality of the Christian subjects of a Musselman Power. The law of the Koran only permits the Christian to retain life and property on conditions incompatible with the equality of all classes before the law—such equality being, in fact, contrary not only to the text of the Koran itself, but to the whole spirit of Mahomedan jurisprudence. Equality between the Christians and Musselmans is consequently impossible. Imperial 'Hatts' promising reforms may again be issued, but those reforms will never be carried out. The pacification of the East can, therefore, only be attained by the enfranchisement of the Christians, who must be separated from the Mahomedans, with a complete autonomy which can alone protect them from Musulman oppression. At present moment all Europe sympathizes with the oppressed Christians of Turkey, while England stands alone in her support of their oppressors. The religious feelings of a great portion of the English people are shocked at being made to appear before the world as the upholders of Islamism, thus meriting the taunt that their Christianity is only a profession, not a belief, and their love of liberty but a mere empty boast. We, therefore, pray your Lordship, in the interests of peace, to withhold your support, moral and political, from the Government of His Majesty the Sultan, and to permit the Christians of European Turkey to carve out their future destiny, without any external interference whatever.

Mr. E. Jenkins, M. P., said they came to express sympathy with fellow-Christians, who, though not perhaps, so enlightened as we claimed to be, were trying to throw off a yoke which we felt they ought not to bear. They did not desire to interfere with his Lordship's political action, but it was the duty of a great Christian community like our own to show sympathy with Christian communities throughout the world. Not only should England abstain from aid to Turkey, but our moral support should be given to the Insurgent populations.

Mr. Auberon Herbert said he wished to put it forward, not as a matter of religion. We sympathized with the revolt, not because the Insurgents were Christians, but because they were oppressed.

The Rev. V. H. Stanton wished the feeling of the Church of England on the matter to be known. He spoke in the same sense as Mr. Jenkins.

Major de Winton asked Lord Derby for an expression of his views upon the atrocities which had been committed, the cruelties practised upon women and children.

Lord Derby, in reply, said that they themselves had introduced this subject briefly and would not expect a long statement from him. If he were to go through the memorial they had presented with them, he was bound to say there were a good many expressions and opinions in it with which he could not agree. For instance, he thought they said in a much too unqualified manner that the application of the same *regime* to the two creeds of Christianity and Mahomedanism is utterly impracticable. If that were so what business had we in India? We have 40 000,000 Mahomedan subjects there, and we have Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindoos under the same *regime*. So when they said that the Mahomedan law, being founded on the Koran, was unalterable, and that its dogmas were altogether opposed to the civil and religious equality of the Christian subjects of a Musulman power, and go on in the same sense, he thought the contrary was the case. His impression was that religion, like other things in the course of ages, becomes modified to suit practical requirements. They hoped nothing from a Mahomedan Government, but they generalized from insufficient facts. He had no doubt that the Jews in the Middle Ages would have said the same thing about a Christian Government. We now had Jews and Christians living in amity together, and he did not think that Mahomedans ought to be supposed incapable of those ideas of toleration and religious freedom which prevail, or are supposed to prevail, everywhere else. Then, again, there was the declaration that the pacification of the East could only be attained by the enfranchisement of the Christians, who must be separated from the Mahomedans. But what were we to do when as in Bosnia, you have Mahomedans and Christians in every village and mixed toghther in very unequal proportions. They said the professors of the two creeds must not live together. That was to say, they were to banish one-half from the other. He did not think they would find that a very practical thing. Then they said with great generality, that "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is a delusion." But the integrity of the Ottoman Empire meant, "Here is an extensive territory which we agree to respect, because if not respected it would lie open to a general scramble and be the theatre of war." Nor did he agree with what they said about England standing alone. The real fact was that there is an exceedingly difficult and complicated problem to be solved in the administration of these countries, and while he did not deny that some people lean more to one side than to another, it was idle to say that here are oppressors on the one side, and here are oppressed on the other, and that some people side with the oppressors and some with the oppressed. That was not so. It was a difficult problem, and had always been hard to deal with. He had great respect for Lord Russell, and if he met Lord Russell in the House of Lords he should be the last to say anything that could be considered in the nature of a personal reflection upon him. But when they reflected that Lord Russell was one of those statesmen who made the Crimean war, they would agree that this question, like others, was one which had at least two sides if not more. With regard to the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria, he did not in the least doubt that there had been many acts of cruelty, and of wanton cruelty, committed by the irregular troops of both sides. They must reflect that this had been a guerrilla war, a war carried on in many cases between persons who were near neighbours, who were, at least, residents in the same district. In these circumstances, passions are raised, feelings of personal resentment are created, by the mutual destruction of life and property which lead to the most lamentable excesses. He did not doubt that many such acts had occurred, but there two things which in fairness we were bound to bear in mind—one, that these circumstances have not by any means been all on one side. It was not a case of lambs and wolves, but of some savage races fighting in a peculiarly savage manner. The other consideration was that though no doubt there is a considerable substration of truth in which has been said on these matters, it must be recollected that stories of this kind are a very powerful and ready weapon of war in such quarrels. And they must be prepared to find a great deal of exaggeration and a great deal of pure invention. He had received that day a despatch from Sir Henry Elliot, which would be published, in which, while admitting that much that was dreadful had happened, our Ambassador spoke of having heard stories told with such circumstantial details as made it almost impossible to doubt their truth, stories which turned out, however, on investigation to be absolutely untrue. They might recollect what wild tales in the Indian mutiny came home of mutilation and other atrocities perperated on British captives. In many places it would not have been safe to question the truth of these narratives. But when examined they were found to rest upon no basis of fact. They grew out of excitement of the moment, and out of the desire natural even among civilized people to believe the worst of our opponents. They must pardon these rather desultory remarks. He had criticized what they had said; but with regard to the practical question at issue, our duty of not interfering between the Turks and the people of Servia and Montenegro, as to that, he did not think there was any difference between himself and those he was addressing.

The deputation thanked Lord Derby and withdrew.

THE BRAVO ENQUIRY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE inquiry respecting the death of Mr. Bravo is still going on when the mail of July 21 left. On the 11th uly, Sir William Gull described his conversation with he deceased in his last hours, and Professor Theophilus Redwood laid before the jury the result of the medical analysis, which led the witness to believe that the deceased must have taken nearly forty grains of antimony.

Monday was entirely taken up with the evidence of Frederick Henry Wing Rowe, who had been butler to Mrs. Bravo before her second marriage, and occupied a similar position in the house of the deceased. He described minutely the incidents of the last few days of Mr. Bravo's life, and spoke of the terms upon which the principal members of the household lived. He was also questioned respecting a fire which was discovered in the wall at the back of the morning-room on May 2, shortly after Mr. Bravo's funeral. On Tuesday and Wednesday the principal witness was Mary Ann Keeber, who had been in the service of Mrs. Bravo as housemaid two years and three months before April last. She stated that Dr. Gully had paid visits to the Priory; but a letter of Mrs. Bravo was so much after read, at the instance of Sir Henry James, which showed that the acquaintance between Dr. Gully and Mrs. Bravo, and when she was Mrs. Ricardo, must have been perfectly well known to the deceased, since it is referred to in this letter by the lady before her acceptance of his offer of marriage. Several other servants of Mr. and Mrs. Bravo have been examined. Among them was George Griffiths, who was coachman to Mrs. Ricardo from May, 1875, until a month before her marriage with Mr. Bravo. He stated that during that time he used tartar emetic as a lotion for the horse's sore shoulders. The antimony was kept locked up, and when he left the Priory he threw it away. He was formerly in Dr. Gully's employ, and that gentleman recommended him to Mrs. Ricardo. He had driven Dr. Gully and Mrs. Ricardo in the latter's carriage. Dr. Gully used to call Mrs. Ricardo "Florry." The doctor kept a watercure establishment at Great Malvern, and Captain and Mrs. Ricardo were his patients. A register of poison kept by a chemist in Great Malvern was produced, and an entry read showing that in June, 1869, Dr. Gully purchased some tartar emetic for horse medicine. At the close of Thursday's sitting the inquiry was again adjourned.

At the opening of the court to-day, July 21, Mr. Archibald Smith stated that himself and Mr. Serjeant Parry would attend to watch the case on behalf of Dr. Gully, in consequence of the extraordinary evidence given yesterday, and the course pursued by Mr. Gorst on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Lewis then resumed the examination of George Griffiths, who further stated that he had observed that Mr. Bravo's death had been attributed to tartar emetic. Witness then gave a confused and contradictory account of the purchases of the two ounces of emetic tartar in 1869. When Mrs. Ricardo lived at Leigham Court-road Dr. Gully lived a few doors below. They used to go out together in a pony phaeton. Mrs. Cox then kept a little school. Witness went into service in Ireland as under coachman, but no tartar emetic was used for his employer's horses. When he came back he found that both Mrs. Ricardo and Dr. Gully had removed; the former to the Priory and the latter to Orwell Lodge. Mrs. Cox was then living at the Priory. Witness entertained good feelings towards Dr. Gully as an old master, and was under the impression that he (witness) would still have been in Mrs. Ricardo's service but for the deceased.

He had seen Dr. Gully in the Haymarket within the last few days. (To Mr. Lewis:) He would not swear that he did not express an opinion that Mr. Bravo would not live long. He might have said in company about the time of deceased's marriage, "Poor fellow, he will not live long." He knew a man named Stringer. Stringer was here called, and to Mr. Lewis's question, "Do you recollect saying to Stringer, 'Poor fellow, he will not live four months,'" the witness replied that he might have said five or six months. He did not care whether he lived or died. The deceased was bitten by a dog and he (the witness) thought that that would cause his death. He did not recollect Dr. Gully saying after the deceased's marriage that he would send him a letter which would make him uncomfortable. (To Sir Henry James :) Whatever he said about the deceased's death was after Mrs. Ricardo had given him notice to leave. (To Mr. Smith :) About a fortnight before his marriage the deceased was bitten by a dog, and Mrs. Ricardo ordered the witness to kill the dog. (To the jury :) Dr. Gully was a married man, but he did not know whether he lived with his wife.

The next witness was Mr. Henry Barnes Clarke, chemist, of Malvern. Being examined by Mr. Poland, the witness said that he had kept a register of poisons sold since the commencement of 1869. The June entry in his register for the sale of two ounces of tartar emetic was made by his assistant, Meredith. The witness knew that Griffiths was Dr. Gully's coachman. He had a small account with Dr. Gully. The entry of tartar emetic was not booked. He believed that there was a small note from Dr. Gully about the tartar emetic.

Charles James Robinson (of Streatham), examined by Mr. Gorst, stated that he was a registered chemist and dentist. He had sold no tartar emetic to Griffiths. He was then examined with reference to the entries in his register of poisons sold, from which book several leaves were missing.

Percy John Smith, chemist, of Balham, also stated that he had sold no tartar emetic to Griffiths.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Monday.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE THUNDERER.

(*Times*, July 15.)

A TERRIBLE accident occurred yesterday morning on board the Thunderer, double turret ship, at Portsmouth. The ship, which is a sister ship to the Devastation, was launched at Pembroke in March, 1872, and was subsequently brought round to Portsmouth to be completed for sea. Although more than three years have elapsed since her arrival at the southern port, her machinery had never been tried for speed or horse-power on the measured mile. The breaking out of disturbances in the East has expedited her outfit, Captain J. C. Wilson had just been appointed to the command of her, and she got under way from Spithead on Wednesday last for the official trial of her machinery for the first time previous to being commissioned. In addition to the main engines for propelling the ship, which were manufactured by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and are of the collective power of 800 horses, the Thunderer has on board no fewer than 26 other engines, singles and pairs, for performing various work, and also may be practically described as an immense floating factory. She has eight boilers on board, of the common low-pressure type, which are heated by 32 furnaces. When a ship is making her runs on the measured mile, the engines are subjected to severer tests than are likely to be imposed again under any circumstances. With this object, the fires are managed by experienced stokers from the Steam Reserve, and the engines are, in addition to the engineers and artificers actually appointed to the ship, watched by the contractor and his men, and by engineers from the Steam Reserve and the Factory Department of the Dockyard. Every crank and reciprocation comes under the observation of some one, and every strain is taken to avoid accident. The machinery of our ironclads is now, however, very complicated, and the responsibility is necessarily divided. In the Thunderer the lapse of time which has intervened between the reception of her engines from the contractors and their special trial would appear to have had a deteriorating tendency. The causes of the present accident remain to be ascertained.

The trial of Wednesday having, for the reason mentioned, proved a failure at the outset, yesterday was appointed for a new official trial on the measured mile in Stokes' Bay. The ship had been anchored at Spithead all the week, and at half-past 12, when the anchor was got up there could not have been fewer than 500 men on board, all told. The ship was in command of Captain Waddilove, Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, and among those present superintending the machinery were Mr. John Oliver, Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat; Mr. Edward Newman, of the Steam Factory, and Mr. Robert Humphreys, one of the contractors. Captain Wilson, the newly-appointed captain, and Mr. Bakewell, of the Admiralty, were also present. There were about 130 stokers on board of whom 30 were actually in the stokehole at work at the furnaces, and a large number of dockyard joiners and other artificers engaged in all parts of the ship in completing its outfit and cabin arrangements. The ship got under way a little before 1, and although she was only going "slow," the "pandemonium" in the stokehole was frightful and crowded with half-naked forms actively engaged at the furnaces in working up the steam to the required pressure, before making the first run, the safety valves of the boilers being loaded to 30lb. At a quarter to 1, a loud sharp explosion was heard below, exactly resembling the report of one of the 38-ton guns. Quantities volumes of steam forced their way up the uptakes and the gratings of the coal bunkers more or less scalding every one in the immediate vicinity, both on the superstructure and the hurricane deck. It was evident to all that some terrible accident had occurred, though no one knew its real character, and the bellowing of the steam through the waste and escape pipes caused almost a panic among the landsmen on board, who were not satisfied that the worst had happened. Even among the engineers the most contradictory guesses were hazarded—it was a boiler that had burst; it was the main steam-pipe that had been carried away; it was the superheater that had exploded. In fact, the steam below and in the engine and stoke-holes was so intense that it was impossible to venture near the seat of the explosion. Mr. Weeks, one of the engineers belonging to the ship, who exhibited wonderful nerve and presence of mind throughout the whole trying circumstances, believing that one of the cylinders had burst, stopped both engines, groped his way to the stop-valves, which he closed, and then rushed upon deck and called upon the Dockyard hands, in the name of God, to volunteer to go below for the purpose of bringing out the dead and dying from the stokeholes. But the bravest held back from rushing through the scalding steam to the dark and tortuous regions below. Perhaps it was better that they did not make the attempt, for, being strangers to the ship, they would in all probability have lost themselves in the steam or have fallen headlong through some open hatchway or aperture. Mr. John Oliver, however, followed by Mr. Bencke and Mr. Stephens, members of his staff, and a number of gallant engine-room artificers and bluejackets promptly responded to the appeal. They fought their way into the engine-room, whither the devoted stokers had crawled in their agony.

Thomas Slade, the chief engineer, was found under the after slide dead, with his scalp torn away, and Mr. Wingfield, an engineer officer, was discovered under the smoke-box, with his head frightfully disfigured. The injured stokers, who were found lying about the engine-room, were promptly brought upon deck, and attended by the only medical officer who was on duty at the time, aided by a number of volunteers, who covered the unfortunate men with engineoil as they were brought up

We must draw a veil over the agonizing sights which presented themselves at this moment, as man after man, blackened with cooldust and with the flesh hanging from their limbs, many being scalded to death—were carried in sails, and other extemporized stretchers and placed, writhing with pain, on the superstructure floor. But still further and worse horrors remained behind. While this was going on there were dying in unspeakable tortures in the stokeholes poor fellows, whom it was for the moment impossible to reach for the steam. The forward stokehold, in which the explosion occurred, is divided from the after stokehole by a water-tight bulkhead, which prevented the fragments from flying from one into the other, but as the communication was not cut off, it afforded, of course, no protection against the scorching steam. The stokers, in the after-hole, in fact, though preserved from instant death, were boiled alive. The safety valves were opened as soon as possible, though their position was not readily found by strangers to the machinery and ship, and the first instinct on the part of the engineers in charge was to start the engines in order to facilitate the exhaustion of the steam. But formidable difficulties here presented themselves. So many sufferers had fallen under the links of the port engine that it could not be started without crushing them, and as the steam steering gear had been dislocated and carried away by the force of the explosion, the ship was at the moment entirely unmanageable, and to have started the starboard engine would have, in her present crippled condition, certainly run the ship ashore. This was a risk however, which Captain Waddilove, in the interests of humanity, very properly refused to recognize, and the starboard engine was set to work to exhaust the steam before the manual steering-gear had been connected. After the connexion had been made the steam was soon exhausted, and the dead bodies and the living victims of the stokeholes were brought in a frightful state of mutilation, tenderly deposited on the floor of the superstructure, and covered with flags. As soon as the steam had sufficiently subsided, the stokeholes were examined, when a melancholy scene presented itself. The end of the forward boiler on the starboard of the after stokehole had been blown completely out. The box of the safety-valve was lying on the stokehole floor. The floor itself was burst through in many places, leaving yawning chasms through which some might well have fallen in the confusion. The uptake and the main steam-pipe were blown bodily away, and the whole of the after stokehole appeared to be in ruins. The force of the explosion below, however, was confined to the stokeholes, for, so far as can be ascertained, the engines are uninjured.

Immediately after the accident signals were made to the flagship in the harbour for medical assistance; but, in fact, the news of the disaster was known on shore before the flags and the semaphore could spell out their tale; the noise of the explosion had been heard and the uprush of steam noticed. Steam launches and the Fire Queen tender were presently on the scene, bringing with them the much-needed medical officers from the Asia and the other ships in harbour. The Minet, torpedo launch, which was near the spot, also sent valuable aid in transferring the sufferers to Haslar Hospital.

The following are the names of the 15 who were killed instantaneously on board :—

Mr. Slade, chief engineer; Mr. Wingfield, engineer; Henry Jenkins, fitter; Joseph Adams, fitter; Samuel King, stoker; H. Nimmin, stoker; James O'Brien, stoker; W. Gregory, stoker; — Rogers, stoker; — Green, leading stoker; — Harvey, stoker; — Williams, leading stoker; James Farwell, stoker; — Hendy, stoker; William Downs, the contractor's fitter.

The following, 59 in number, are the names of the wounded who are now lying in Haslar Hospital under treatment for scalds for the most part :—

Mr. P. Thomas Bing, Charles Edgecomb, Robert Bennet, James Petty, John Bellinger, Oliver Greenfield, Charles Walliford, William Pickett, David Rex, and George Hughes, stokers; Thomas Warren, cook; George Cruckford, leading stoker; Thomas Sales, George Reed, Robert Littlefield, John Moore, Robert Longman, William Gordon, and Thomas Bruce, stokers; Henry Brewer, cook's mate; Thomas Hewett, Richard Bernard, James Dunning, William Meer, Peter Burnington, Charles Richards, Thomas East, John Wheeler Bread, Alfred Freeland, and James Bevis, stokers; H. T. Smith, contractor's fitter; James Penny, skilled labourer; Andrew Beard, contractor's engineer; William Bessett, stoker; Richard Davis, millwright; Edward Phillips, skilled labourer; William Kingsworth, contractor's engineer; Richard Whittell, fitter; Arthur Crusher, fitter; Henry Tibben, contractor's engineer; Charles Williams, cork cementer; William Slater, shipwright; William Long, contractor's fitter; David Peel, engineer; Samuel Stretton, labourer; William Waters, fitter; Henry Earls, moulder; Henry Colburne, labourer; George Parkins, boilermaker; Charles Ford, labourer; Stephen Sturgold, labourer; William Clemow, shipwright; Thomas Mills, millwright; George Dawkins, and Thomas Hutchings, assistant boilermakers; William Henry Helms and George Wright, labourers; John Kerr, engineer student; and Edward Thomas, engineer officer.

Our correspondent escaped with a few bruises.

Some of the wounded are so seriously scalded and mutilated that their recovery is hopeless, and several deaths are certain to occur during the next 24 hours. There were many narrow escapes. Captain Wilson, who was about to enter the stoke-house, is severely scalded in both hands; and Mr. Robert Humphreys, the contractor, who was in the engine-room, was also scalded in the hands, and was only saved from being severely hurt by the intervention of the bulkhead. Several engineers on the hurricane deck received blows and scalds, and a shipwright who was working upon the fittings of the Gatling gun on the outlook—a considerable height above the deck—was scalded.

The Thunderer was towed alongside the dockyard jetty in the afternoon, the doors of the engine-room being locked until the jury, who are summoned for Monday morning, have had an opportunity of inspecting the scene of the accident. On reaching the dockyard, Admiral Elliott ordered that all the shipwrights and men on board should, after receiving their wages, be sent home, so that the anxiety of their friends and relatives might be relieved. The excitement, however, in the town is very great. Last evening crowds besieged the doors of Haslar Hospital, but nobody will be admitted until this morning.

Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, Controller of the Navy, is expected in Portsmouth to-day, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the disaster. The Queen passed over to Osborne as the Thunderer was being towed into harbour.

At present it is impossible to say how the accident occurred, though it is certain that it originated in the boiler already mentioned. Each boiler had been tested to about 64 pounds to the square inch by hydraulic pressure, and the pressure at the time of the accident was below 30 pounds.

JULY, 19.

Twenty-nine of the men killed by the explosion—eight having in the meantime been removed by the friends of the deceased for private interment—were buried yesterday afternoon from the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. The scene will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Every honour was paid to the dead on the part of the Naval and hospital authorities, and the relatives and friends of the sufferers received from the highest to the lowest the cordial respect and attention which their great affliction demands. On Sunday Her Majesty despatched Colonel Gardiner, one of the Equerries in attendance, to the hospital for the purpose of communicating Her Majesty's sympathy with the sufferers. Colonel Gardiner proceeded from bed to bed and made the communication, of which he was the bearer, to each survivor. He afterwards proceeded to No. 4 ward, in which the coffins were arranged, and made a minute inspection of the place. It was impossible, of course, to disguise the scene of its unutterable sadness, but Inspector-General Smart had done all that could be done in the time that was permitted him to rob it of its repulsiveness. Awnings had been to transform the ward into a mortuary chapel. The coffins were all made of dark elm, and, with the exception of those containing the remains of the two engineer officers, which were pannelled, were all of one uniform pattern. They were arranged upon trestels along the sides of the ward, and at the head of each a wreath was placed, formed of flowers from Dr. Smart's garden. At one end of the room the Royal Standard and the Union Jack were stretched in combination, while above the fireplace hung a large cross skilfully constructed of everlasting flowers. The whole of the arrangement inside the building after the funeral were controlled by the Inspector-General, but the order of march and other matters connected with the procession was done in accordance with a memorandum which had been issued by the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief; the actual superintendence being committed to Captain Waddilove, under whose command the whole of the deceased stokers were. Shortly before 2 o'clock a number of field-piece carriages from the Excellent and the Steam Reserve were drawn up in front of the hospital, upon which the coffins were placed as they were lowered from the windows of the erysipelas ward. Most of the carriages carried four bodies, the coffins being covered with Union Jacks. Those of the two officers were surmounted with the swords, hats, gloves, and epaulettes of the deceased. Officers of the same rank acted as pall bearers to the deceased engineers, the palls of the other coffins being borne by shipmates of the Asia. The gun-carriages were drawn to cemetery by the dragrope men belonging to the Steam Reserve. At about 3 o'clock the funeral *cortège* left the hospital First came a guard of marines, the Band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, playing the "Dead March in Saul" and Beethoven's "Farewell March," and next the chaplains. The bodies were in the following order :—

First carriage (Roman Catholics) James O'Brien, leading stoker; John Campbell, stoker; and Fredrick Henty.

Second carriage—Robert Warren, sick bay steward; and Robert Bennett, stoker.

Third carriage (stokers)—Thomas Grant, James Farwell, and William Gregory.

Fourth carriage (stokers)—Robert Littlefield, Charles Harvey, Samuel King, and Henry Oliver.

Fifth carriage (stokers)—Alfred Freeland, Robert Longman, John Bellinger, and Peter Page.

Sixth carriage (stokers)—James Bevis, Charles Wakeford, William Godden, and Charles Edgcombe.

Seventh carriage (officers)—Thomas G. Slade, chief engineer; and Robert Wingfield, engineer, of the Thunderer.

Eighth carriage (leading stokers)—George Crockford, William Green, and Thomas Williams.

Ninth carriage (contractors' engineers)—Andred Beard, William Down, William Kingsworth, and Arthur Crusher.

Chief Engineers Nott, Fedarb, Cook, Bacon, Brown, Barr, Beal, Hefferman, Campion, and Chamberlain acted as pallbearers to Chief Engineer Slade, and Engineers Bencke, Eckford, Smart, Boddington, Backler, Foote, Weeks, and Sugden supporting the pall of Wingfield. The chief mourners followed in a body, in coaches and on foot, preceding the Marines and crews of the Wye, St. Vincent, Orontes, Malabar, Crocodile, Assistance, Jumna, Simoon, Himalaya, Vernon, Excellent, and Duke of Wellington, and their tenders. The officers of the Squadron, commencing with the juniors and ending with Captains Brandreth and Prince Leiningen and Rear Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, were last.

At the cemetery the procession was joined by a large number of Dockyard officers and men in black clothes. It is very rarely even in Portsmouth that such a large number of Naval officers and seamen has ever been observed together. The officers were attired in frock coats and white trousers and swords and the men in white, with blue jackets. It was at first intended that the relatives and friends of the deceased should walk in procession after the bodies, but a short time before starting Inspector-General Smart called them together and after expressing the strong sympathy which he felt for them in their sorrow, informed them that, in order to avoid the walk among the crowd and dust to the cemetery they would be permitted a short cut through the hospital grounds, and that seats would be reared for them in the chapel. The thoughtful kindness of Dr. Smart was profited by, with many thanks. On the procession reaching the cemetery it was received by the Rev. J. H. Harrison, the hospital chaplain, the Rev. W. Saunders, of Trinity Church, the Rev. Phillip Pratt, of the Asia, and Canon Doyle, the Roman Catholic chaplain. The bodies of the three Catholics, which were the first to enter, were carried sharp round to the left, here they were borne apart from the rest, a distinct firing party being detailed for the purpose. As originally intended, the bodies of Slade and Winfield were also to be interred away from the others, in ground set apart for officers, and graves were actually opened for the reception of the bodies; but at the last moment, at the solicitation of Captain Waddilove, who deeply felt the loss of his men, the friends of the deceased consented to allow the bodies of the two engineers to be burried with the rest of the victims. The funeral service of the Church was read conjointly by the three chaplains, and the discharge of volleys by a Major's firing party, provided by the Royal Marines, concluded the ceremopy.

Twelve sufferers in the hospital are considered by the doctor to be in an exceedingly critical state.

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